THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number of which contains Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, will be issued every morning (Sundays excepted), at the office of the Daily Republic in the Park Row, and delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn, at 12½ cts. per week; mailed to subscribers out of the City, at $3 per annum; Six Dollars for six months; Three Dollars for three months. Payment in all cases in advance.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1115. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

NOTHING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Vienna Conference in Difficulties on the Third Point.

Cotton Firm and Active—Breadstuffs Drooping.

By Boston's Printing Telegraph, No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 13.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. LANG from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 31st ult., arrived at this port at about 7 o'clock last evening.

The *America* reports, April 5, lat. 50° 39' N., lon. 20° 37', passed the American ship *Flag of Truce*, steering Eastward. On the 6th, lat. 50° 12' N., lon. 30° 44' W., exchanged signals with the ship *St. Lawrence*, steering West.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool at 7 A. M. on Thursday, the 29th ult.

The Vienna Conference.

The steamer *Baltic* brought intelligence that the *first of the four bases of Peace was unconditionally accepted by Russia*, and that the second was proceeding favorably. *Since then, the second has likewise been accepted*, but difficulties of a serious nature have occurred on the third. The Western Powers, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sebastopol, but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea; in recompense for which, they offer to evacuate the Russian territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such proposal, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburgh. Thus the Conference stands still.

All the Plenipotentiaries have sent to their Governments for instructions, and the Conference will probably be adjourned until final authority shall arrive. Meanwhile the fourth point is under discussion.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on the 26th, moved for the adjournment of Prussia.

Asiatic Coast.

The British frigate *Viper* destroyed, March 6, the Martello Tower and the barracks of Djimitere, which the Russians recently constructed for the defence of their communication between Anapa and Keratah. The *Viper* fired from a hundred yards distance, burned the gunaries and took two guns. The Circassians menaced by land the still existing earth batteries, while the steam frigate *Leopard*, acting in concert with the Circassians, shelled Soujuk Kale, but the Circassians having failed to attack by land as promised, the ships discontinued the bombardment. The Circassians, however, took and burned a small fort at the head of Soujuk Bay.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The treaty of alliance between Sardinia and Turkey is signed. The death of Prince MENSCHIKOFF is reported.

The Principalities.

Reports are revived of a French division for Bessarabia; and Moldavia is named as their place of rendezvous. Halmi is occupied by a strong Russian garrison, and the export of corn from Bessarabia is prohibited.

The Paris *Presse* states (but the statement is contradicted by other papers) that the Allies have assented to a truce.

A manifesto from the Holy Synod of the Russian Church has appeared, inciting the Russian nation to war in defence of the Faith.

No loss of life occurred in the recent burning of the French Hospital at Constantinople.

ENGLAND.

In Parliament, the details of the Sardinian Convention have been discussed in Committee, from which was taken that England engages to borrow money at 5 per cent and loan the same to Sardinia at 4 per cent.

Mr. ROEBUCK's Committee continues in session, and the medical officers are at present under examination. An inquiry for certain papers connected with Admiral DUNDAS' conduct before Odessa, was refused by the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON remarking that there was no part of the Admiral's conduct that did not do him honor.

The conduct of the Earl of LUCAN was discussed in the Commons on a motion to grant him a Court-Martial. The Earl's gallantry was admitted, but his demand for a Court-Martial was not acceded with.

A motion is on the books for the appointment of a Committee to amalgamate the British and Indian armies, or at least to render the Indian army available in the European war. Another motion asks if it is intended to recommend any more Bishops for Canada, since the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill says it is desirable to remove all connection between Church and State.

Parliament adjourns over the Easter holidays till April 16.

Nine ships of the advanced British squadron sailed from Deal on the 30th for the Baltic.

Mr. ROEBUCK attended a dinner at the Bosman's against, London, and returned thanks for the aid rendered Mould wrecked sick American sailors. Lord PALMERSTON presided. A donation of two hundred pounds from the merchants of New-York and Boston was acknowledged.

Forged bills of trading have appeared in the Liverpool market to the extent of £14,000 sterling, all shipped at Charleston, S. C., by JAMES C. NICHOLS. The fraud was accomplished by the insertion of the word hundred after notes in the body of the bills.

Mr. EWART, the Liberal candidate, gained the Liverpool election by a large majority.

FRANCE.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to London to hold a consultation, and will afterwards proceed to the Conference at Vienna.

An officiality announced in the *Moniteur*, NAPOLEON and EUGENIE will visit VICTORIA in the middle of April, at London.

BELGIUM.

No Ministry has yet been formed. It has been announced to the Chambers, that the foreign relations of Belgium are satisfactory, and are not the cause of the Ministerial difficulty.

SPAIN.

The latest news from Spain is called satisfactory. The Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal acceded to the Western Alliance, and signed the treaty at Paris on the 31st of March, but this statement is nowhere confirmed.

GERMANY.

The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is interesting. The Russian Cabinet has entered on Austria's Circular of March 8, by sending a circular to the Prussian representatives at the German Courts respecting the Austrian intrigues with the Germanic Diet. The language of the circular is quite hostile to Austria. It says:

"It is evident beyond contradiction that the Cabinet of Vienna in desirous to substitute its own motives for those of the Diet, and to this end it attributes to us intentions which we do not entertain. It seeks provocation where no impartial judgment can find any—adduces the views which prevailed at the conclusion of the treaty of April, and its additional articles as the sole guide of action, in place of the general principles of the Confederation."

The Circular further charges Austria with dissimulation in threatening Prussia with military dangers, while to the rest of Europe it talks confidentially of Peace.

SWEDEN.

Notwithstanding the declarations of neutrality by Sweden, she is fitting out a fleet, provisioned for three months.

CHINA.

Shanghai dates of the 6th February, per the overland mail, states that the French had again attacked the city, and were repulsed, with loss, by the insurgents. The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents, who officially notify an intention to maintain a strict blockade. There are rumors of a second repulse of the French.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS left London to-night. He stays at Paris two days, and then goes to Vienna. Count WALEWSKI, the French Ambassador, and M. DE L'HUYS, held a conference to-day with Lords PALMERSTON, LANSDOWNE and CLARENDON, which lasted three hours, and is understood to have been of the highest importance. M. M. WALEWSKI and DE L'HUYS subsequently proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and had a lengthened audience of the Queen.

It is not true that the Congress of Vienna have proceeded to the fourth point. Everything lingers on the third point, and the French Minister will bear to Vienna the irrevocable determination of the Allies thereupon.

There are no despatches received from St. Petersburg.

Public Funds quiet.—The Funds closed Money for the account.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester markets generally were rather better.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 13.

The steamship *America* sailed from this port at 12 o'clock last night for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Saturday) at about 10 o'clock A. M.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Prometheus at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 13.

The steamer *Prometheus* has arrived, with dates from San Francisco to the 24th March.

Business of every description is reported as being extremely dull. Prices have very generally declined, and the sales are limited even at the reduction.

The mining interest and the prospects of the miners had undergone an improvement in consequence of heavy rains, and the growing crops exhibited a promising appearance from the same cause.

The most important news by the *Prometheus* is the announcement that WELLS, FARGO & Co and eastern express and mail PAGE, BACON & Co. would close business on the 30th. The failure of Dr. WRIGHT and ADAMS & Co. are said to be very bad, and there are no hopes entertained that they will be able to resume business again. The personal effects of J. C. WOODS, one of the firm of ADAMS & Co., are advertised for sale.

Ex-Banker ROBINSON had been indicted for fraud, connected with his business arrangements.

Capt. CROPPER, of the steamship *Cortes*, died at San Francisco on the 23d March.

No arrivals at San Francisco are reported by the *P.*

Later From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 13.

The steamship *Isabella* arrived at this port this morning, with dates from Havana to the 10th inst. The news by her is of little interest.

A number of assassinations had taken place during the Holy Week.

REICHENA, late Manager of the Windward Railway, and Lawyer CISTUE, had been discharged, and allowed to travel in Europe.

A general feeling of discontent seems to prevail among the Creoles.

Captain-General CONCHA's recent actions have not increased his popularity in Cuba, except among the Catalans.

The French brig-of-war *Melasgre* arrived at Havana on Sunday.

Business was nearly suspended, owing to the Eastern holidays.

Rice dull. Flour tending downwards. Freights in active.

The elder brothers BENEH have been liberated, but it is feared that the younger brother has been banished.

The schooner *Sarah and Lucy Ann*, from Attakapas, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, for New-York, was lost in the Gulf of Mexico on the 28th. The schooner was owned in Richmond, Maine. The other disasters at Key West were trivial.

The schooner *Elliptic*, from Jamaica for New-York, with a cargo of coffee and pimento, was totally wrecked near Cape Antonio on the 30th ult. The captain, crew, and five passengers reached Havana on the 6th.

The *Crescent City* left Havana for New-York on the 8th inst.

Cuban Outrage upon an American Citizen.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 13.

A letter to the *Courier*, by the *Isabel*, states that another American citizen—CHARLES A. PEEK, dentist at Trinidad de Cuba—was arrested on the 5th, carried to Havana, and placed in the barracks. Mr. PEEK declares himself totally ignorant as to the nature of the charges against him personally, but the other evidence was substantially the same as before. Speculative wars made by several members of the Nunnery Committee, and the editors of the *Advertiser* put in a closing statement in writing. The Committee will report in a few days.

Mr. HISS is also charged with having a woman with him when the Committee visited Lowell, whose bill, while stopping at the Washington Hotel all night, &c., was charged to the State. This matter will also be investigated.

[A full report may be found on our Second Page.]

Later From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 13.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday are received.

We have Galveston dates to the 5th. The papers contain *no news of interest; they complain of the hard* times, the backwardness of the crops, and the want of rain.

Intelligence from El Paso reports all quiet among the Indians.

A fight occurred in Emmanuel County, Ga., last week, in which three men were killed.

Judge Loring's Case—The Ten Hour Law.

BOSTON, Friday, April 13.

The House to-day rejected an amendment to the report recommending the removal of Judge LORING, by 31 majority. The amendment proposed was that no State Judge shall hereafter act as a United States Commissioner.

The Ten Hour Law was rejected in the Senate this afternoon, by 26 to 11.

The Washington's Advices at New-Orleans—Navigation of the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 13.

The advices per the *Washington* were received here last night over the National line, but their effect has not yet been developed in our market.

At Columbus, Miss., there are now 12 feet of water in the Mississippi River.

Sudden Death of a Young Lady—Suicide.

TROY, Friday, April 13.

A Miss JONES, of South Carolina, a pupil in the Troy Female Seminary, was found dead in her bed this morning. The cause was disease of the heart.

Mrs. DICKSON, an aged lady, residing on Fifth-street, committed suicide by hanging herself last evening. Cause unknown.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

The King of Prussia has ordered a great medal for science and a golden Cosmos medal to be presented to Lieut. MAURY for the wind and current charts.

Nomination for Congress.

NORFOLK, Friday, April 13.

Capt. SAMUEL WATTS has been nominated by the American party for Congress from this District.

Minister Dodge.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

The *Union* of this morning says that Minister DODGE is daily expected in Washington, previous to his departure for Spain.

The New-Orleans Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 13.

The renowned race-horse *Lecompte*, who is to run against *Lexington* on Saturday next, is in excellent condition, and the race will, no doubt, be the most exciting one of the season.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Friday, April 13.

The water in the channel of the Ohio River at this point is seven feet five inches deep, and the water is falling. The weather is damp and cloudy.

The Asia.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 13.

The *Asia*, from Boston, arrived here this morning at 5 o'clock, and sailed again at 7 for Liverpool.

Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 13.

Governor POLLOCK has signed the new liquor law of this State.

New-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 13.

We have received no mail here south of Richmond this morning.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

DENNISTOUN's Circular reports that the COTTON Market was quiet during the early part of the week. Since Tuesday there had been a good demand, and full prices were obtained. The week's sales foot up 63,000 bales, including 11,000 on speculation and 15,000 for export. Friday's sales, 10,000 bales, market firm. Fair Orleans, 5½d.; Mid., 5 3-16d.; Fair Mobile, 5¼d.; Mid., 5 1-16d.; Fair Uplands, 5¼d.; Middling, 5d. Other Circulars call Friday's sales 10,000 bales, and report large business generally, during the week, but without excitement. Holders meeting the demand freely. Prices of all kinds American are firm as above quoted, excepting good staple lots of Orleans, which, being scarce, commanded a partial advance. Considerable business done in Sea Island at steady rates. Sales, 63,000 bales, including 5,000 bales American. The market will be closed from Good Friday to March 9.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports a very moderate business in WHEAT at 1d. to 2d. lower. FLOUR and MEAL are sent in retail, at a reduction of 6d. Indian Corn in good request for Ireland. Mixed and Yellow Rence, but White easier.

Messrs. HERMAN, COX & Co's. and other circulars report Breadstuffs generally dull, with a downward tendency in prices. Western Canal FLOUR is quoted at 26s.@30s., according to quality; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 26s.@27s. for old, and 26s.@30s. for new; Ohio, nominally 28s.@34s. White WHEAT, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d.; Red and Mixed, 10s.@10s. 6d. Mixed CORN, 43s. 6d.; Yellow, 42s.; White 42s.@43s.—ex-ship.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARD, ARTHUR & Co. report BEEF and PORK depressed. BACON quiet and 3s. lower. LARD firm at 45s. TALLOW unchanged.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' and other circulars report ASHES in better demand, at 30s. 6d.@32s. for Pots, and 30s.@31s. for Pearls. RESIN sells freely at 4s. 9d.@4s. 3d., but medium qualities neglected. TURPENTINE lower: sales at 7s. 6d. TAR—No sales. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—A moderate business done at 32s.@32s. 6d. LINSEED OIL in fair request at 34s. 6d.; nothing done in Seal; Rape unchanged; Olive quiet. Cod Oil: 40s. is the moderate sale, at £38 10s.@£40 on the spot, and at £38 to arrive. BARK—Philadelphia in retail at 9s. CLOVER SEED moves at full rates. DYEWOODS firmer and the sales larger. COFFEE in fair export demand at former rates. FRUIT unchanged. RICE—A good business in India. No American reported. SUGAR sparely supported. TEA in fair demand. TOBACCO—Moderate sales at unchanged rates.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged. COTTON steady. SUGAR inactive and prices unaltered. Bar IRON £5 15s.@£7. Rails £6 12s. 6d.@£6 15s. Pig £6.

London Money Market.

MONEY is easily and readily obtainable in the market at 4@ 9 cent. discount. There has been no export of Gold. EXCHANGES are slightly lower. The Bank rates of discount are without alteration. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £700,000. Consols are steady at 93½.

American Securities.

D. BELL, SON & Co. report but little change in the prices of American Securities.

United States 6 per Cent. Bonds	1868	95 @ 95
United States 5 per Cent. Bonds	1862	102 @107
U. States 6 per Cent. Inscribed Stock	1867-8	105 @105
Pennsylvania State Five		76 @ 78
Pennsylvania State Bonds		91 @ 93
Massachusetts 5 per Cent. Bonds		100 @103
Maryland Bonds		91 @ —

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 13, 1855.

We are moving rapidly to the end of the session—but when that end is to be I cannot exactly determine.

I do not pretend to give you the results of the last 24 hours. It would take an army of stenographers to keep a record of the doings and the sayings of the Senate and Assembly, and that still larger body, the third estate. I gave up all thoughts of doing that at least three days since.

The marked feature in the day's proceedings of the House was the presentation of the following veto of the proposed Registry Laws:

To the Assembly:

I return, with my objections, the bill entitled "an act to prevent illegal voting in the City of New-York."

Article two of the Constitution prescribes the qualifications of voters at elections in this State, and declares the only restriction upon the exercise of the elective franchise. Any person enjoying the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution, is entitled to the exercise of that right, and cannot, without an abridgment of such Constitutional privileges, be deprived thereof. If the power to abridge that right exists at all in the Legislature it must be found in some express provision of the Constitution. The Legislative power in the province of the Constitution—created to carry out and protect the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, not to abridge them.

The only provision contained in the Constitution vesting power in the Legislature to restrict the right of suffrage, is that contained in section 2, of article 2, and that only authorizes the Legislature to pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of any infamous crime, and for preventing persons interested in any wager upon the result of any election from *voting at such election. Section 4, of article 2*, authorizes the passage of laws to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage established in such Constitution, but does not give any authority to restrict it, or provide any additional requirements for its exercise.

This bill, if justified at all, is to be sustained by the provisions of section 4, and its intention is to provide for ascertaining, by proper proofs, who is entitled to the right of suffrage. The Legislature, in the exercise of *that power, is bound so to exercise it as not to abridge* the right of the citizen, or add any additional qualifications to those provided in the Constitution. The provisions of the bill in effect disfranchise all citizens who are *able but neglect* to attend before the registering officers, on the days specified before the election, to have their names registered; and also all those who by absence from their residence and not returning until after the Saturday next previous to the election shall not have had their names registered. It makes no provision for examining such omissions on the day of election, but prohibits all whose names are not registered from voting.

The provisions of the bill are of such a character in relation to the additions to the registry for future elections, as to prevent the registry of any elector's name who shall have neglected to have his name registered at the first registration, unless he shall prove that it arose from inability. THUS, a negligence to exercise a right at the time of the first election is punished by disfranchisement, not only at that time but at future elections.

This bill, in section 5, also requires proof of a qualification of six months' residence in the county; whereas the Constitution requires only four months. It also requires merely a residence of the voter in the election district, at the time, while the Constitution requires, in addition, that he "shall have been a resident for thirty days next preceding the election."

However important may be the protection of the elective franchise from abuse, and the exercise of the power to ascertain the citizen's right of suffrage by registry or otherwise, it must be done in such manner as not to [illegible] Constitutional right, or provisions of the Constitution. [illegible] the provisions of the Constitution [illegible] guaranteed by the Constitution.

ALBANY, April 13, 1855. BYRON E. CLARK.

I do not see how this Governor could arrive at any [illegible]

The bill to increase the number of [illegible] was lost by a doubtful vote in the House.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

You already know what was done in Executive Session last evening. The appointments there made and confirmed give great satisfaction, and will prove profitable to the appointing power.

The Governor has chosen Hon. GEORGE E. BAKER Private Secretary, in place of J. J. CHANDLER, Esq., resigned. Mr. BAKER is eminently qualified for the position, and I cannot but congratulate the Governor in his having obtained the services of a gentleman of such high character. J. B. S.

Appointments by the Governor.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the following nominations:

New-York Harbor-Master—Charles Chamberlain.

Port-Warden for New-York—Thomas Fisher, of Lansingburgh.

Commissioner for Emigration—John P. Cumming, vice George Bliss.

Port-Warden for Richmond Co.—Richard C. Vreeland.

Managers State Lunatic Asylum—Nicholas Devereux; Silas D. Childs and Charles A. Mann.

Titles of Acts

Passed by the Legislature during Session of 1855.

CONTINUED.

295. To amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Kings County Mutual Insurance Company." Passed April 1, 1854.

296. To authorize the appraisement of the damages of the owners of land in this State required by the Morris Canal and Banking Company, for the purposes of a Reservoir for the Canal.

297. To reduce the par value of the shares of the old Capital Stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

298. For the relief of the Gold Hill Mining Company.

299. To amend an act entitled an "An act to consolidate the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and the town of Bushwick into one Municipal Government, and to incorporate the same." Passed April 17, 1854.

300. To incorporate the Baptist Historical Society of the City of New-York.

301. To extend the term of operation and office of the Metropolitan Police. Passed April 16, 1853.

302. To incorporate the Baptist Historical Society of the City of New-York.

303. To extend the term of operation and office of the Metropolitan Police. Passed April 16, 1853.

304. To authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes.

305. In relation to Railroads under lease.

306. To provide for the payment of a judgment rendered in the Supreme Court of this State in favor of Abijah Fish, Thomas M. Hunt and Henry M. Cooley, against Munson J. Lockwood, agent of the King Bing Company.

307. To authorize the collection of tolls on the Albany and Lake plank road Company.

308. To authorize the Trustees of the Maine Academy to [illegible] their real estate and changing their corporate [illegible]

309. To authorize the collection of certain tolls on the [illegible] and Albany plank road corporation.

310. To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the [illegible] part of the Home Journal, in the town of Rome, in the county of Oneida," passed April 17, 1854.

311. For the relief of Ambrose Taylor and others.

312. To authorize the city of Oswego to grant and convey certain lands in said city.

313. Relating to the law department of Hudson College.

314. For the appraisement of Canal damages to Andrew P. Settle.

315. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Brown Stafford.

316. For the appraisement of Canal damages of John Stafford.

317. For the appraisement and payment of Canal damages to Silas Walbridge.

318. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Weakley Noble.

319. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Edward B. Seale.

320. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Augustus Harper.

321. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Marcus L. Hunt.

322. For the appraisement of Canal damages of John H. Stafford.

323. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Charles G. Darrow.

324. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Robert Milligan.

325. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Gosen P. Van Alstyne.

326. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Edward J. Manning.

327. For the appraisement of Canal damages of Truman Wilcox.

328. For the appraisement of Canal damages of John H. Gaskin.

329. In relation to Black Harbor.

330. For the due appraisement of state land necessarily used for the use of canal purposes in the town of [illegible]

331. To incorporate the Western Wheat Company.

332. To authorize the Plymouth Savings Bank of the city of Albany.

333. To amend an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Charter of the City of Buffalo and to Enlarge its Boundaries," passed April 13, 1853.

334. To incorporate the village of Yonkers.

335. To establish the Board, and for the more effectual prevention of fires in the city of Brooklyn.

336. To incorporate the Niagara Water-Works Company.

337. To authorize the agent and warden of the Sing Sing Prison to let by contract the labor and services of convicts in that prison in the business of quarrying, splitting, sawing and removing stone for a term of years.

338. To provide means for the support of Government.

339. To regulate the distribution of the assets of Savings Banks, or Institutions for Savings, by Receivers thereof.

340. To enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York.

341. To amend the charter of "The Church Charity Foundation," in the County of Kings.

342. In relation to a certain road in the town of Port Ann.

343. In relation to the fees of the Treasurer of Erie County.

344. To reduce the expenses of recording conveyances in the County of Monroe.

345. To incorporate the village of Canton.

346. To authorize the Clerk of Cayuga County to record certain filed deeds in his office.

347. To enable the Comptroller to adjust certain taxes erroneously paid in the County of Lewis.

348. Providing for the repair or reconstruction of the Lockport and Niagara Falls Plank-road, in the County of Niagara.

349. In relation to County Treasurer's fees in the County of Westchester.

350. To authorize the President and Directors of the eastern branch of the Delaware Turnpike Road Company to sell said road.

351. To authorize the Trustees of the village of Watertown, to purchase certain land and pay for the same.

352. Incorporating the Oswego Fire Department of the city of Oswego.

353. To enable certain connecting railroad companies *to aid in the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.*

354. To incorporate the Commercial Savings Bank of Troy.

355. To amend the charter of the village of Cohoes.

The Loring Affair in Boston.

The case of Judge LORING was again discussed warmly in the Massachusetts House on Thursday.

Mr. BLACK, of Boston, advocated the adoption of the address to the Governor in favor of the removal of Judge LORING. He denied that Messrs. PARKER, PHILLIPS, &c., had asked for a guard from the city for their houses at the time of the BURNS' riot; claimed that the visit of PHILLIPS to Judge LORING at Cambridge was a professional and not a private one; that Judge LORING had charge of the proceedings in the Courtroom, and permitted it to be crowded with the greatest scoundrels of the city, and did not consent to investigate the charge of carrying concealed weapons in Court, which was brought by Mr. DANA; as for the Anti-Slavery sentiment, it surely was a sign of progress when CHARLES SUMNER took the seat of the man who breathed life into the Fugitive Slave bill; when ultra Governors, including that most popular man, CLIFFORD, has passed away and given place to HENRY J. GARDNER, and to a Legislature which had condemned the Fugitive Slave Law *almost unanimously; and Anti-Slavery sentiment had* sailed from Mr. GARDNER, when a candidate, strong Anti-Slavery expressions; a new party has come in, which, if it does not act up to the sentiment of the State in this matter, will follow in the steps of its predecessors. The success of the American party in this State was attributed to the fact that the Anti-Slavery element entered into it. The foreign voters went in a body for FRANKLIN PIERCE; at another election they went with the opposite party against the Democratic Constitution, and by these and other acts aroused the opposition of the Anti-Slavery men, who therefore entered the American party. This party had made its mistakes, as all others had, but it had illustrated the progress of the Anti-Slavery sentiment embodied in it, and would end when it ceased so to illustrate.

The argument that Judge LORING did not allow his decision to commence before it was duly made, was refuted by referring to the fact that the average terms both the New-York courts, that of Boston, and that of the United States, commence from the day of election.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Cambridge, moved to substitute for the majority report, a bill providing that no person holding judicial office under the State Government shall be permitted to hold the office of United States Commissioner, or other office where he must be instrumental in the rendition of fugitive slaves, and any such person not resigning such latter office within ten days, shall be removed by address.

The Burns' Riot in Boston—The Indictments all Quashed.

From the Boston Transcript.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Thursday, Judge CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of MARTIN STOWELL, indicted for assaulting and resisting the United States Marshal *FREEMAN during the BURNS' Slave case in this city last* Spring. The Court *quashed the indictment*, principally on the ground that the first count did not show Commissioner LORING to have been legally qualified to issue the warrant for the arrest of BURNS—inasmuch as there are Commissioners of the United States Courts who have no power to issue such warrants. The four other counts in the indictment were not specially passed upon, it not being necessary for the judgment in this case.

The objection raised by the defence, that Marshal FREEMAN could not legally summon a jury, being a party in interest, was also passed over without an opinion. The further objection, that the jury district was not arranged according to law, the Court overruled.

Judge CURTIS occupied about half an hour in reading the opinion, which covered some 30 pages of manuscript.

Judge SPRAGUE said he fully concurred with his colleague upon all the points specified in the opinion, and there were others which might have been alluded to if necessary.

A slight discussion now arose between the counsel as to whether the decision, *to quash*, applied to the several indictments, which were all exactly alike in form.

District Attorney HALLET contended that only the indictment of MARTIN STOWELL was before the Court, and should alone be quashed, when he would enter a *nolle prosequi* in the other cases. The counsel for the defendants claimed that it was understood from the outset that the decision of the Court would be upon all the indictments, and that the different counsel had accordingly argued the motion to quash.

Judge CURTIS said said the opinion given was intended for all the indictments, and the District Attorney had power to *nolle pros.* in most cases before a jury was impaneled.

Mr. HALLETT rather abruptly called upon the Court for a decision, and Judge CURTIS, with equal promptitude, ordered—

"Mr. Clerk, you may file upon the indictment in the case of MARTIN STOWELL, that it is quashed, because it does not appear therein that any of *the* have been committed."

District Attorney—"The indictments of MARTIN STOWELL having been quashed by order of Court, I now move that the indictments against WILLIAM PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER, THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, JOHN C. CLUER, JOHN MORRISON and SAMUEL T. PEARMAN, be severally *nolle prosed'd.*"

The audience instantly manifested considerable applause, but it was at once checked by the officers.

Messrs. STOWELL, PARKER, HIGGINSON and CLUER were present, and ordered to be discharged forthwith, and it was arranged that the other defendants need not appear personally to obtain their discharges.

Thus ended a grand legal farce, which has been admirably played for all purposes of agitation and excitement, but which in itself has been simply ridiculous from beginning to end.

This case affords a forcible illustration of the truth of CHANNING's remark, that "opinion is stronger than kings."

Prohibitory Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.

The House of Representatives, this morning, agreed to all the amendments made by the Senate to the Liquor bill, so that it now only needs the Governor's signature to become a law; and this, there is no doubt, it will receive. The friends of the bill in the House were anxious not to permit any amendment to be put on the bill, as it came from the Senate, in order to prevent it going back to that body again, and its final passage jeopardized. The yeas and nays were called on the adoption of each section, and they were carried by an average vote of 56 to 36.

The last section of the bill relates to the time at which existing licenses shall expire, and is thus worded:

"That this act shall not interfere with any person holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired; nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of malt liquors, or intoxicating drinks, after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Another Contempt Case.

Captain RICHARD W. CALL, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, was yesterday sentenced to six hours imprisonment by Justice HENRY P. CLINTON, for Contempt of Court. Cause: The Captain threatened to go before the Grand Jury with a case wherein a young man was charged with grand larceny, after the Justice had refused to receive his return of the same. After remaining in Court some two hours, Captain CALL was ordered to appear at a future day and show cause why he should not be punished for Contempt of Court.

Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS, of Christ Church, E. D., Brooklyn, has received a call to become pastor of a Society in Columbus, Ohio.

Brooklyn Female Employment Society.

This Society has been in operation for about one year, and with considerable success. At their building, No. 69 Court-street, 25 women are employed, and in other places 165. This work is paid for at a fair rate. During the month of May, 579 garments were made, sold in January last, 948—an increase of 370 pieces. The Society are now endeavoring to raise a permanent fund of $10,000. The receipts of the past year amounted to $7,876 22; disbursements nearly the same, leaving a balance of $88 in the Treasury.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society Exhibition.

The Spring Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society is attracting a great deal of interest. *The Society is constantly* [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] creating a host of friends to its endeavors, enlivening the scene with choice music. A large collection of premiums were awarded by the Judges on Tuesday, among which were the following:

To George Hamlyn, gardener to W. C. Langley, Esq., for the best collection of fruit and grapes in pots, $15.

To Martin Colleyy, gardener to J. H. Prentice, Esq., for the second best collection of fruit and grapes in pots, $10.

To J. E. Roach, for the largest and best collection of new and rare plants, $15.

To Martin Colleyy, gardener, to J. H. Prentice, Esq., for the best two variegated leaved plants, $3.

To Martin Colleyy, for the best single specimen of a variegated leafed plant, $1.

To Alexander Gordon, gardener to Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Astoria, for the best two specimens of hot-house plants, $5.

To James Wier, for the best single hot-house plant, $2.

To Alexander Gordon, gardener to Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Astoria, for the best two green-house plants, $3.

To Martin Colleyy, $2, the second best, two green-house plants, $2.

To Alexander Gordon, for the best single green-house plant, $2.

To George Hamlyn, gardener to W. C. Langley, Esq., for the best specimen of geranium, $2.

To V. Mapes, gardener to J. S. T. Stranahan, Esq., for the best specimen of geranium, $2.

To Alexander Fraser, gardener to Gamble Stebbins, Esq., for the best specimen of fuchsia, $2.

To J. E. Roach, for the best 12 varieties of verbenas, $2.

To James Wier, for the best six varieties of fuchsias, $2.

To William Poynter, for the best six fuchsias, $2.

To Thomas Templeton, for the best six geraniums, $2.

To William Poynter, for the best three geraniums, $2.

To Edward Decker, gardener to J. T. Jones, Staten Island, for the second best three geraniums, $1.

To J. E. Roach, for the best four specimen cactuses, $3.

To J. E. Roach, for the best collection of petunias, $2.

To James Wier, for the best collection of pansies, $2.

To J. W. Dwight, for the best six pansies, $1.

To James Wier, for the best twelve pansies, (cut,) $1.

To James Wier, for the best six pansies, (cut,) $1.

To James Wier, for the best twelve pansies, (cut,) $1.

To W. & J. Turk, for the best pair of hand bouquets, $2.

To William Poynter, for the best floral basket, $4.

To George Hamlyn, for the best nosegays, $1.

To Edward Decker, for the best necklaces, $2.

To Edward Decker, for the best latticc, $1.

The following special premiums were also awarded:

To W. A. Burgess, Glen Cove, for a collection of roses in bloom, $10.

To W. & J. Turk, for a vase of flowers, $4.

To J. E. Roach, for the most correct labeling of plants, $3.

To W. & J. Turk, for the next correct labeling of plants, $2.

The effort of the Horticultural Society to establish a botanical garden in Brooklyn bids fair to be successful. An act of incorporation has been granted to the gentlemen who started the movement. Sixteen acres of land have been given for that purpose. THOMAS HUNT has given $50,000 towards the endowment of the institution. Wm. C. LANGLEY has contributed $14,000, HENRY A. KENT $10,000, and others have subscribed smaller sums. The land is valued at $25,000, and has been given in lots by Messrs. HUNT, LANGLEY and KENT. The subscriptions to the capital stock already amounts to $110,000. It is the intention of the trustees to increase the stock to $150,000. The price of shares is $25 each.

King's County Hospital.

There are 463 patients in this Hospital, seven less than one week ago. During the past week thirteen patients died.

The Brooklyn City Court Contempt Cases.

The Jurors in the case of JAMES VS. Sheriff LOTT, tried on

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—April 13.

Before Hon. Judge R. P. Daly.

At the opening of the Court this morning, the Counsel for the defendant in the case of Dr. Hosack, charged with the murder of Mr. Burdell, stated that he was not ready to proceed with the trial, as he had been unable to procure the attendance of a witness, who resided in Albany, and who was material to the defence. He had been informed that the witness would be here to-day, and he would therefore move that the trial be postponed until to-morrow morning.

The District Attorney opposed the motion, and said that the witness could be examined by commission, if he could not be here to-day.

Judge Daly said that he would not grant the motion, unless the Counsel for the defendant would state what they expected to prove by the witness.

Mr. Graham replied that he expected to prove by the witness that the defendant was in Albany on the day of the murder, and that he had left there in the afternoon of that day.

The District Attorney said that he would admit that the witness would prove that fact, if he were present.

Judge Daly said that he would not grant the motion, unless the Counsel for the defendant would admit that the witness would prove that fact.

Mr. Graham said that he would not admit it

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NEW-YORK CITY BUILDINGS DIRECTORY

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Communications intended for insertion must be written on one side of the paper only. All rejected manuscripts in every instance must be claimed by the authors of the same, and not by proxy, or they will be destroyed by the Publication Committee.

We cannot undertake to return communications that may be used for publication.

The Daily Times circulates exclusively throughout every State, Territory and City in the United States, and in every part of the world, to subscribers. If used, it will be invariably paid for.

Thiers, De Morny and Changarnier.

Dr. Veron, of Paris, ex-editor of the *Constitutionnel*, and ex-friend of Louis Napoleon, is a sort of human stormy petrel—never so much in his proper element as when agitated to and fro in the tumult of a tempest. He commenced life as a druggist, but, having a soul above colocynth and assafœtida, became Director of the French Opera, by which he acquired notoriety and wealth. Determining to cut a figure in the political world, he became part proprietor of the *Constitutionnel* about ten years ago, and obtained a certain degree of popularity in that capacity, by keeping open house for authors, actors, composers, dramatists, and minor publicists. He aimed at a seat in the Chamber of Deputies—perhaps at a life-peerage, such as Louis Philippe had inflicted upon Victor Hugo. He was in a fair way of obtaining at least one of these desires, when the Revolution of 1848 drove him into exile. Speedily returning, he changed his politics, and from a Royalist became a Republican. He was elected to a seat in the National Assembly. He espoused the cause of Louis Napoleon, with whom he became extremely intimate. After the *coup d'état of* December, 1851, he was made to feel that the "Prince President" desired rather his room than his company at the Palace of the Elysée-Bourbon, on which his Bonapartean zeal cooled down to zero. Finally he disposed of his newspaper, (at the same time *selling* his co-proprietors as well,) and retired into private life, very much annoyed at finding himself, with all his money, rather an insignificant personage.

M. Veron never was either an easy or eminent writer. In the Fall of 1853, the Parisian circles were amused at a caricature in the *Charivari*, which exhibited M. Veron as he then was, and as he first had been—the contrast between the editor and the *pharmacien*. Never was the past so graphically placed in opposition to the present; in one place, M. Veron was shown behind a mighty mortar, pounding drugs with a colossal pestle, and smiling as if the labor were a pleasure, and the huge pestle not heavier than the distaff of Omphale in the huge hands of Hercules. *Vis-à-vis* to this was M. Veron, the editor, sprawling over a table, endeavoring to write a newspaper article, with the perspiration standing on his brow in great drops from the immense labor expended on such an attempt.

But, though unable, even in his happiest moments, to shine as a journalist, M. Veron has shown himself at home and at ease in light, gossiping articles, and his autobiography, (now in course of publication, as *Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, which we wonder some of our enterprising publishers have not had translated long ago,) is a lively, pleasant, if not very reliable specimen of his ability in this line. It discursively discusses a great variety of subjects, and though the writer evidently cares rather for effect than accuracy, many of his revelations possess more than ordinary interest, and undoubted authenticity. The sixth volume of this *omnium-gatherum*, which has very recently been published, contains a statement which has brought Thiers, General Changarnier, and M. De Morny, (now President of the Legislative Chamber,) into recriminatory letter-writing in the newspapers, which has created vast excitement in the political and literary circles of Paris.

In his *Mémoires*, it is stated by M. Veron, that as early as 1849 a meeting was held at the house of M. Thiers, ex-Premier of France, for the purpose of arranging a *coup d'état*. The conclave consisted of M. Thiers, representing the Moderate Party in the Constituent Assembly; General Changarnier, representing the National Guard and the Army, and M. De Morny, representing Louis Napoleon, then President of the Republic. M. Veron affirms that (imitating the conscriptions at Rome by Octavius, Antony and Lepidus,) the French triumvirate commenced by picking out such public men as were to be taken care of. They were unanimous (he says) in agreeing to arrest Colonel Charras. It was then proposed, by Changarnier, to arrest General Cavaignac, but Thiers interposed, (on the plea of the good service that bold soldier had rendered in June 1848,) but expressed every desire to have General Lamoricière taken up as "a hot-headed politician." To this, in turn, General Changarnier objected, saying that Lamoricière was of no importance and possessed no weight wherein Cavaignac was all powerful with the army and the National Guard. On the part of Louis Napoleon, Monsieur de Morny suggested that not one or two, but the whole three should be arrested, out of regard for their own welfare, and as a means of preserving them from themselves, covering their responsibility with their party, and protecting their persons. On December 2, 1851, De Morny arrested not only Charras, Cavaignac and Lamoricière, but also Thiers and Changarnier.

M. Veron's statement, so positively made, naturally attracted much attention in Paris. On the authority of M. Thiers, the *Presse* denied its accuracy. M. Veron then published a letter in the same journal, distinctly repeating what he had written in his Book, and declaring that he had stated it on the best authority. This brought out a letter from M. Thiers, again denying its accuracy, and a reply from M. Veron, containing a brief note from M. de Morny in which he states that the facts recorded in the *Mémoires* were "of the most scrupulous exactitude." Then followed a rejoinder by M. Thiers, to the effect that violently opposed as he had ever been to violent measures, it was absurd to think him capable of even discussing any proposition for forcibly dissolving the Constituent Assembly and arresting several of its members, and that such propositions had *not* been treated nor discussed in his house. From his exile in Belgium, General Changarnier has also sent a letter to the newspapers, in which, quite as distinctly as M. Thiers had previously done, he positively affirms that M. Veron and M. de Morny do lie—under a mistake. There was some doubt among the Parisian world of talkers, whether M. de Morny was not bound, having been virtually declared a story-teller, to go to Belgium and invite Changarnier to the *duello*—Thiers is a non-combatant, and would not smell powder. But it is understood that Louis Napoleon has forbidden de Morny to fight.

The general impression in Paris was in favor of the truth of M. Veron's disclosures. Thiers' contradiction would go for nothing, so low is the public estimate of his personal character. But Changarnier, who is honest and honorable, as well as able and gallant, asserts that the disclosures are untrue, and this creates a doubt. Nobody discredits the fact that even as early as 1849 some *coup d'état* was anticipated at Paris, and that conversations must have taken place between various leading personages on the subject, which *may* have assumed even the form of a conference.

One great fact, however, is established, and by the admission of De Morny, his own relative and confidential friend—namely, that in 1849, before he had been nine months President of the Republic, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte seriously entertained the idea carried out in December, 1852, of overthrowing the Constitution to which, before the eyes of France, he had solemnly sworn undeviatory allegiance. It wanted but this proof of deliberate conspiracy and treachery to exhibit M. Bonaparte as darkened by a yet deeper delinquency than he had ever been accused of.

The Destiny of Cuba.

We are surprised to find that the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of this City, understands this Journal to advocate the pernicious doctrine that "might makes right." It bases this supposition upon the following paragraph from the Daily Times of Thursday:

"An individual cannot take the law into his own hands; nor can any nation expect to be sustained if it attempts to violate the law, *unless it has power sufficient to justify it in an effort to make new law and impose it upon the world by the strong hand.*"

Our respect for the sagacity of the Editor of the *Courrier* impels us to doubt that he honestly supposes we ever intended to justify an illegal or unjust act by the *power* to maintain it. The doctrine is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment, and,—as the *Courrier* itself shows,—too violently inconsistent with the often expressed sentiments of this Journal, to admit of the idea that our cotemporary could for an instant have supposed we intended to sustain it in the paragraph quoted above. It is easy, we concede, to pervert our language to the meaning ascribed to it; but a fair interpretation by the context will relieve us at once from the charge. What we should have said, perhaps, is, that "no nation can expect *to succeed*" (instead of "be sustained") in attempted violation of law, unless it has the power within itself; or, in other words, the nation which attempts a wrong must rely upon its *own* power to enforce it, and cannot reasonably expect aid and comfort from others. An individual cannot take the law into his own hands; and if he does, he cannot expect to be justified and sustained. A nation which attempts a violation of law can be justified in *no* way: and it must go to the wall, unless it is stronger than the active resistance to its encroachments. That, we are sure, is the interpretation which every enlightened and just reader will put upon our statement of the proposition above.

The Press of the City, which at first was very skeptical about our announcement of the President's intended demonstrations in connection with our Spanish relations, is beginning to realize the truth of our statements and the importance of the issues involved. This is well. Whatever may happen, and whatever view the popular mind may take of the policy which is developed by the Executive, it is best that all should understand and be prepared for it. And to this end it is wise to consider all the questions which *may* arise, and discuss the arguments which may be made on either side. It is well, too, to gather from the surrounding circumstances every indication of the views, motives of action and ultimate purposes of the Administration; as all these will the better enable us to form a correct judgment of what is to come, and of its character when it does come.

It will not be surprising if the President makes the present crisis the opportunity again to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. Notwithstanding the firm refusal of Spain to entertain such a proposition heretofore, there are many reasons why she may change her *mind upon that point, and herself propose the* sale to us upon the arrival of Minister Dodge at Madrid. For even so sudden a somerset as this she may find a striking precedent, in the sale of Louisiana to us by the great Napoleon. What *has* been, may be again; and if Napoleon's example is not followed by Spain, it will be because her rulers are neither so practical nor so wise as was he.

Cuba at some day must fall into our arms. There are few who dispute this as her inevitable destiny. Her location, her climate, her productions, and the aspirations of her people, all unite to insure this destiny; and the question of the *time* is all that waits. The laws of trade are gravitating her towards, and will yet anchor her fast to the American Union. She offers us an immense market for great staple products both of our soil and of our workshops—a market from which we are comparatively prohibited now, to her disadvantage and to ours. She makes even her sugar boxes of our lumber, and secures them with hoops obtained in our forests. She wants our cotton goods; she gets her ships of us, her merchants and many of her business men; and would double and quadruple her demands for all these, and much more, if Yankee enterprise were free to develop her boundless resources. Of her great staple crop—sugar—alone, while Spain takes but about 100,000 boxes, we of the United States take 800,000 boxes. Triple her means of producing it, and give it to us free, and we will take the whole of Cuba's sugar crop, returning its value in flour and bacon, cotton fabrics, lumber, etc., etc. These are powerful considerations, which are doing a work for the annexation of Cuba, the effects of which are irresistible.

The English and French Protectorate over Cuba has been supremely selfish from the beginning. The history of those Governments repudiates the idea that they have engaged in it except from covetousness or envy, or both combined. And we suspect that, for these same motives, they would not seriously object to our acquisition of Cuba, by *revolution*. Indeed, we are not sure but they would prefer our stealing it to our purchasing it. If we buy the island, the sum paid for it would enable Old Spain to relieve herself of her financial embarrassments, and still to retain an ample fund for the establishment of its home Government, and the construction of railroads, bringing its rich interior, with its enormous productions of grain, to the seaboard. The development of her great resources by these means, would make Spain prosperous, and give her strength and wealth and power, in the place of the weakness and poverty which her present condition entails. A union with Portugal then—a scheme often agitated in the past—would, under these circumstances, erect another great second-class power in Europe, such as England and France do not desire. On the other hand, if Spain loses Cuba,—and is thus deprived of the five million per annum net revenue, which she now derives from her dependency, and upon which she drags out a miserable existence,—and that without getting the means of paying her debts, or developing her internal resources, she must inevitably perish, and France and England will then be on hand to divide "the sick man's" effects upon his certain demise. This is a very interesting view of the question,—and one which may, as it certainly ought, have a decided influence in any subsequent discussions by Spain of the future of the glorious isle of Cuba.

Taxes on Knowledge.

The last of the English taxes on knowledge—namely, the two cent stamp on newspapers—has been abolished, after a long struggle, by a Parliamentary vote. Heretofore no unstamped publication, containing "news," and issued at less intervals than twenty-six days, could be sold. It could not even be printed, under a penalty of one hundred pounds for each separate number. In future, the stamp will not be necessary, except on such journals as are to be sent through the Post-Office. The House of Commons have so far affirmed the principle of the bill for making this alteration, (by a vote of 215 to 161,) that according to the usual practice, the measure will be allowed to proceed. The House of Lords, as it is a fiscal question, has no power to interfere.

The newspaper stamp-duty has existed for about 150 years, having been originally imposed with the avowed purpose of controlling the press. From one cent it gradually was raised to eight cents for each copy of the newspaper, and continued at this rate until 1836, when it was reduced to two cents. It now will be entirely removed—except where used as prepayment for newspapers sent by mail. Hitherto the stamp was indispensable for *all* newspapers, but those which were mailed passed postage free.

The change, no doubt, will greatly affect the Newspaper Press of England, and may probably alter its character. The *Times* and a few other leading journals, of great circulation and with abundance of profitable advertisements, argue strongly that British journalism will be deteriorated by the anticipated influx of cheap newspapers. The *Times*, for example, with a reduction of one penny sterling, (the price of the stamp,) cannot do more than lessen its price from *five* to *four* pence. The *Weekly Dispatch*, at five pence instead of sixpence a copy, will doubtless be injured by such popular journals as the *Weekly Times*, the *News of the World*, and *Lloyd's Newspaper*, which will then be sold at four instead of six cents a copy. We name these because they are well established and in immense circulation,—the result of comparative low price even with the stamp. But yet cheaper journals may be looked for. There is no reason why England should not have first class journals, such as we can show in this City, at two cents a copy, (the amount now paid for merely one hour's *reading* of a newspaper in London at present,) and, indeed, we know that, on the removal of the stamp, a halfpenny daily journal will be published in Liverpool.

That the number of newspapers will be vastly increased under the new system may fairly be anticipated. That these journals will be licentious or improper in their tone and contents, we have not the slightest grounds for believing. No doubt the new journals, coming more immediately within the *means* of the masses, will be more particularly addressed to their *minds*. The greater number of them will be more or less democratic. Thus at a period when Oligarchy and the Aristocrats are at a discount, a great many additional assailants will spring up to accelerate their downfall. The introduction of a cheap, untaxed press will be "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to Aristocracy, Red-tapeism and Bureaucracy in England.

The new journals, for some time at least, will probably be the organs of *opinion*, rather than of the early and exclusive *news* for which the existing high-priced newspapers now command a sale. By and by, of course, they will learn the advantage of uniting their means, (as is done in this country,) to procure intelligence at a much-diminished expense. The established London daily papers, which pay very largely for home and foreign news, are already urging the justice of being protected, once the business is thrown open, from piracy on all sides. They argue that copyright, for a limited period, (say twenty-four hours,) should be extended to news which they obtain by labor and expense. There would be great show of justice in such protection, but we apprehend that to enforce such a copyright, (before the present "slow" tribunals,) would be so difficult as to render the enactment almost inoperative. But it stands to reason, that when the copying of exclusive news shall be prevented, the new journals, to preserve their vitality, and not be four-and-twenty hours behindhand with their intelligence, must make arrangements, separately or in combination with their immediate *confrères*, to meet their haughty, high-priced rivals on their own ground, and even compete with them in the article of "Latest intelligence." As yet, the English press have made very little use of the Electric Telegraph, its means and appliances.

City Railroads Not Making Money.

The monthly reports of the City Railroads show a decided falling-off in the amount of receipts. The Sixth-avenue Company report to the Common Council a decrease of some five thousand dollars per month; and the Eighth-avenue Company a decrease of four thousand. The reasons of this decline are not given; yet they are quite palpable. The early trips of the cars, a year ago, were among the most profitable, because hundreds of mechanics, who now walk, then rode. The same remark held true in relation to the trips made at night-fall. The hard times of the trades have probably operated to drain a few extra dollars from the pockets of the Railroad Companies. This is one reason. And another is found in the fact that parties other than mechanics, going to and returning from their daily labor, have begun to economise. There are thousands of people in this town to-day practicing Poor Richard's maxim, that a penny saved is as good as two earned. A dime per day counts largely with these. It counts, also, and not less largely, with these Companies. The business of conducting City Railroads was never at so low an ebb as it is this Spring. The returns show a gradual decline, and the approach of Summer does not better the condition of affairs.

How Milwaukee Grows.

Milwaukee, the big town of Wisconsin, is only *twenty years old*, and it has a population this day of 40,000. It was laid out in 1835; in 1838 the population was 700; in 1847, 14,000; in 1850, 20,000; in 1855, 40,000. Banking capital amounts to $750,000, but they say the business requires $3,000,000. The Manufactures last year amounted in value to $4,600,000, against $2,100,000 in 1853; showing that the amount has doubled in two years. The imports were $11,000,000; the exports $7,709,000. Divide up these amounts among 40,000 men, women and young ones, and you have a sum total to each that is a comfortable amount to think of—be it as imports, exports *or* manufactures only. The Pork packed last year amounted in value to $313,000. Milwaukee brick (much used in the East, and somewhat so here in New-York, for public buildings,) is a large business—upwards of three millions and a half having been exported last year. And this is a story that shows better every year. Could anybody mention the cost of getting to Milwaukee, or tell us how much money a man may make there?

Arrival of the Crescent City.

United States Mail steamship *Crescent City*, John McGowan, commander, left New-Orleans April 5, for New-York *via* Havana, at which place she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed at noon of the same day for this port.

United States Mail steamer *El Dorado* arrived at Havana on the evening of the 4th inst., and was to sail for Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 8th.

United States steamer *Princeton* was in the harbor of Havana, all well.

The *C. C.* landed 16 passengers and $95,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 83 passengers and a full cargo for this port. Since leaving Havana the *C. C.* has encountered strong winds from the northwest.

For Kansas.

Now that Spring has come, and travel is unimpeded, the emigration to Kansas from the Northern States has again commenced on a large scale. Fifty-eight emigrants left this City on Tuesday last for that Territory, by a train dispatched by the "Kansas League," and this number will be joined on the way by over sixty other persons for the same destination. The League is now in communication with thousands of persons from all parts of the Free States and Canada who express an intention of emigrating to the new Territory. Small parties are being daily sent out there under the direction of the League, and a large train will leave this City in a short time with emigrants Kansas bound.

Excellent Telegraphing.—The European news, at this port on Thursday evening, was delivered to the Associated Press at New-Orleans by the National line within an hour or two of the arrival of the steamer at her wharf in this City, and we learn that the *America's* news, transmitted through by the same line with equal promptness, was issued simultaneously at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon at all points between Nova Scotia and New-Orleans.

Later from Gonaives—Naval Intelligence.

By the arrival of the brig *Hope*, Capt. Biddle, Jr., we have advices from Gonaives to March 20. Capt. B. reports there was considerable sickness among the shipping. The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was in port, having a number of her crew sick with fever.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Another enormous house witnessed the third performance of "William Tell" last evening. Some judicious "cuts" have been made, and the opera is now industriously finished by 11 o'clock. The performance last evening was admirable in every respect. All the artistes, instrumental and vocal, are well up in the music; and a general completeness, such as we seldom enjoy, is the agreeable result. The freshness and smartness of this opera, added to the satisfaction with which it has so far been received, seem to justify several repetitions. While the *furore* lasts, visitors would do well to secure their seats. There were several disappointments last night, owing to the neglect of this precaution.

Brooklyn Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to ask, through the columns of your paper, if the citizens of Brooklyn should not have a meeting for the purpose of denouncing the outrage of the police upon defenseless ladies. Brooklyn is the home of hundreds of families, whose male protectors are far away on business, and if such families are defenseless, and can be outraged with impunity, the world should know it. This is not a subject to be passed over lightly. A Brooklyn Property-Holder.

Creation of the Delta Phi Convention.

On Thursday evening this association met in the church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. Mr. Chapin's.) Broadway Hall was in attendance, and the floor of the building was nearly filled. A fair proportion of the audience were of the gentler sex.

This Convention is held by the "Alpha" of New York Union College, where the fraternity was founded 36 years ago. The orator of the evening, Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., M. A., of New Rutgers College, Anson G. Chesebro, Esq., M. A., who recited the poem usual on these celebrations, is from Union College, and is editor of a paper at Buffalo. There are seven Chapters of the fraternity, numbering above 1,000 members. About 250 members are expected at the annual dinner to-day, which is a private celebration. The meeting being called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. De Knight, after which C. E. Whitehead delivered the Oration.

The speaker observed that in the year 1092 of the Christian era, a company of Benedictine monks originated the Order of Hospitaliers, the Knights of St. John, of Rhodes, and of Malta. The gentlemen of the Delta Phi had adopted their insignia as their own; the Infant Order of St. John. Impelled by enthusiasm, the sympathies of Christianity were buried upon the Holy Lands and Godfrey of Bouillon bestowed a heritage of conflict, rather than of secure tenure or earthly pleasure, upon his devoted followers. To the Holy Sepulchre came a long cavalcade of pilgrims. Among this multitude were conspicuous the Hospitaliers of St. John. They were united by a three-fold vow—their oath, consecrating them as true and faithful servants of Christ, involved the obligations of charity, obedience and surrender of all earthly aims and possessions. Springing into life from the wants of the age in which it originated, chivalric knighthood had its systematic distinctions. The Templars were so named from their original location; their dress was a white robe with a red cross. The Teutonic Knights wore a white mantle and black cross. While the order of Lazarus, (from whence the word *lazarette*,) were green habiliments, and none but lepers were admissible. The habit of the Hospitaliers was a black robe and mantle, while on the breast was suspended a cross of white with eight points. The members of these orders were divided into three classes, Knights, the religious, and men at arms. The whole order was again subdivided into seven chapters, those of France, England, Germany, Italy, Arragon, Provence and Auvergne.

The orders were particularly devoted to the protection of Christian pilgrims. And during the two centuries that the Christians held the Holy Land, the Knights of St. John and the Knights Templars were chiefly conspicuous. They were nearly annihilated when Saladin repossessed himself of the Holy City, Antioch, Tyre, Tripoli, successively fell before the Turkish power, until St. Jean d'Acre was all the Christians could call their own. In 1291 that city was wrested from them.

In 1310 the order established itself in Cyprus. Dislodged from Cyprus, Rhodes became their next resting place, which in 1529 was exchanged for Malta. They fought bravely to retain their position. But

> Ye once is not always to be won
> By him who doth ye fleetest run,
> Nor ye betoiled by that propell
> Who have the smartest gun.

For two hundred years the Knights of Malta remained in undisputed possession. At length, the cross of Malta was struck at the spectre of Napoleon, and the glorious flame of olden chivalry flickered out at the breath of destiny.

In 1827, a company of students in Schenectady bound themselves together by the grasp of the hand and the badge of the cross, to aim at a true nobility. This is the origin of the present society.

Chivalry of old partook of the Romish creed, and military impulses and character: ours is Protestant and literary. Theirs was the sword and battle-axe, ours is literary defiance. Among their cardinal evils, were their idolatry of the aristocracy of birth and the aristocracy of idleness. The world has happily put away the old notions of feudal tenure—our badge is labor. Our probation is fair fame.

> A simple maiden in her charms
> Is worth a hundred coats of arms.

Only the Pharisee thanks God that he is not as are other men. Where is the honor that has only the bloom of infancy? Our ambition is the death that finds us leaving behind no act we would undo. Labor is the school of thought, of clear thinkers and sturdy opinion, and is as necessary for the mind as food is for the body. Labor—all labor is noble and holy. Let thy grave deeds be thy prayer to thy God. Falsehood, among these older knights, was designated by a word signifying an "infidel" sin. Untruth, in the political word, in our private and social relations, the lecturer discovered most admirably. Timidity produces lies, and the utterance of lies in act or word reproduces increased timidity. The exposition of many manly and noble sentiments in the same strain, closed an address better in its composition than in the manner of its recital.

Of the Poem by Mr. Chester, we have little space or inclination to remark. Its subject appeared to be the mythical incarnation of the Delta-Phi. Surely, the music of a brass band in a church would have been more pleasing in the open air; and without being fastidious, a fine solo on the magnificent instrument on any other subject than galop and quadrille music, would have been, (according to our taste,) more appropriate and impressive—more grand and less noisy.

New-York Female Bible Society.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society was held on Thursday at the Bible House. The Chapel of the Bible House in which the exercises were held was densely crowded. A few clergymen occupied seats on the platform.

Rev. J. C. Brigham, Secretary of the American Bible Society, presided. The annual report of the Treasurer was read, showing the net receipts of the past year to have been $6,542 45. This sum it stated had been paid to the American Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. Holmes read the annual report of the Society. It contained a brief history of the Female Bible Society from the time of its formation in 1816. The Society, the report says, commenced under unfavorable auspices, but by earnestness on the part of its members, by individual self-denying effort, it had prospered and had yearly augmented the beneficent results growing out of its labors. Ladies had given copies of the Scriptures, and good incalculable had been effected, where the ruder sex would have been repelled. Woman's gentle voice would reach the heart often seemingly utterly unapproachable otherwise. The report feelingly alluded to the loss of Mr. Marlon Day, one of their most active and efficient members, who perished in the ill-fated *Arctic*. Reference was also made to other members deceased within the past year. Some highly interesting incidents coming under the observation and experience of the different agents of the Society, in their labors as visitors and distributors of the Bible, were embodied in the report, and were listened to with earnest attention.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 14.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.
ONE WEEK'S LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—Extensive Garroted.
THE MASSACHUSETTS NUNNERY INVESTIGATION.—Full reports.
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE FROM KANSAS.
FULL REPORTS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
EDITORIALS.—The *Baltic's* Mails. News by the *Illinois*. England's Shame—Hospital Indecency. The Amazon. Cuba—War with Spain. Ho! for California. The Liquor Bill Passed. Rhode Island State Election. Prussia and Privateering. What the Recruiting Sergeant missed. Our Spanish Relations. Spain and Cuba. The Right of Search. The Prohibitory Law.—Preparing for It. The Guarantee to Austria. National Academy of Design.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance, for single copies; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars; Ten copies for Twelve Dollars; Five copies for Eight Dollars, or Three copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to One Post-Office Address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 5¢ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 20 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 12 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 5s. to 5s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 3s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!—E. S. M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open to-day the most extensive Shawl Assortment ever offered in this city, at the cost price of
1,000 rich Embroidered Cross Shawls, from $3 to $10 of the choicest patterns imported.
1,000 rich Velvet Centre Shawls, from $5 to $20 each. Tobacco closing out at last price.
E. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.

STELLA SHAWLS.—300 elegant Stella Shawls, just received, at low prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 399 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND TALMAS AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 399 Broadway.
1,000 rich Mantillas of Paris manufacture, from $4 to $10 of the choicest patterns imported.
500 rich Talmas closing out at last prices.
E. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS—WEST-END EMPORIUM.—The light and graceful Hats and Caps of our manufacture continued to receive the commendation of all who call to appreciate a good hat. Call and see.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Chatham-st.

JAMES B. RAY, NO. 169 BOWERY, IMPORTER AND Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. All goods shown to the trade, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and exchanged to the purchaser's unbiased approval. Wholesale only retail.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 97 Bowery,
Will be found the cheapest and best Goods! Call and examine.
A. RANKIN & CO.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 236 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

WHO CAN DOUBT!—READ THE FOLLOWING and be convinced that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS never fail to cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Debility, &c. Dover, N. H., Dec. 30, 1854. "From careful observation, I am convinced that your HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a better article than H——, K——, W——n, T——, &c., &c. One gentleman troubled with dyspepsia, who has been using a dozen of the bottles, says: 'It is the only article he has found that has afforded him relief.' Now he is in a fair way of recovery."
RUDLOGG & SANDERS, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1854, said: "We know from experience, having used it in our own families, that Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are all and more than they are recommended to be."
For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR SEERED IMPORTERS MANUFACTURers and Jobbers of WALL PAPERS at their new and spacious warehouse, 494 Broadway, are now receiving and will continue to receive by various vessels arriving through the season, the largest assortment of ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES which Europe can afford, comprising rich velvet, velvet and gold DECORATIVE WALL PAPERS. Those who are about to adorn the walls of their dwellings, either sparingly and cheaply, or with rich and ELABORATE GRINGINGS, adapted to cottage, hall or palace, are invited to call and examine the stock, which for quality, variety and cash or approved paper, is the most reliable anywhere. Among the latest novelties will be found a variety of Parlor Papers, which will be executed with the utmost promptness and artistic skill.
Merchants and dealers in paper hangings throughout city or country, will find it to their interest to call, as the largest stocks of American Goods ever exhibited in this market, at low prices and on liberal terms.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, GOUT, CANCER, &c.—HYATT'S LIQUID BLOOD REMEDY, as certified to cure, which have appeared in the *Herald*, Sun and other papers, is the great reliable purifier. Among the latest cases of King's evil is that of William Hoppet, No. 12 Willett-st., who was cured by a few bottles of the same, after under the knife once, the swelling from which covered the neck. Mr. H. Gardiner, as sworn before Mayor Westervelt, June 30, 1854, was cured in one month of a terrible cancer which had existed twelve years and destroyed his nose in front. Numerous other testimonials, &c., the cases of Rev. J. D. Fowler, No. 36 Sheriff-st.; Rev. Mr. Rich, No. 128 Greene-st., stand forth among the most astounding cures ever effected. They were completely crippled. You who are afflicted, go visit these persons. 19 cents per bottle. Principal depot, No. 246 Canal-st.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.—C. F. BARTHOLOMEW invites special attention to his splendid and unrivalled assortment of Mourning and slight Mourning Mantillas, comprising every novelty of the season. Our arrangements are such that we are enabled to produce every novelty directly from Paris. An examination is respectfully solicited. We have just received, in addition to our regular stock, a beautiful lot of Bonnettes and Caps, and Silk and Crape Mantillas, which we will offer at 25 per cent the usual prices are from $10 to $12. BARTHOLOMEW'S New Mourning Store, No. 561 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1 50, worth $3 50.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $3.
Muslin Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Muslin Curtains for $6, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Lace Curtains for $5, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $15.
Lace Curtains for $15, worth $20.
Lace Curtains for $20, worth $30.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 20 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded a gold medal at the World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1853, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, through which can be exhibited the working of the Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 422 Broadway, (near Canal-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best Stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet.....10c. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry.....6c. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels.....6c. to 7s. per yard.
Rich Three-Ply.....5c. to 6s. per yard.
Best Ingrain.....3c. to 4s. per yard.
and other goods equally low.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.—GREAT IMprovements just added to these machines so that they run with the least power and without noise. Make them either for family use, plantation use, tailors' use, shoemakers' use, or any other use whatever. The most complete machine ever presented to the public. The same machine will do every variety of work perfectly. Abundant references given to those who use them. All other machines are liable to suit for infringement of our patents, and most of them are sued. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Molten Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States. Will be sold at prices which defy competition for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

POETRY.
If I was a voice, a persuasive voice,
That could travel the wide world through,
I would fly on the wings of the morning light,
And speak to the ladies with a gentle might,
and tell them that on no other store in the City can such beautiful guitar books, such elegant, fine and superior be obtained as at J. R. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 124 Canal-st.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., No. 2d Maiden lane, New-York, by the Industrial Exhibition, over all Nations, for their PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Endorsements as to its superiority, Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.—JUST RECEIVED, the following lot of Shawls, which we will offer at a discount of 25 per cent. from the cost of importation: Cashmere Long Shawls, all colors; Cashmere Square do.; Printed Thibet do.; Wool, Long and Square, for traveling; Lace embroidered and plain Canton Crape do., of superior quality.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

KNOX ON CASTORS.—EVERY MAN FANCIES HE wears the neatest hat, because every man has faith in his own hatter. But let him only view himself in one of these celebrated castors turned out at No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 128 Broadway, and it "knocks" all his previous ideas of hat-stability into nothingness. KNOX is the man who can make the hat for the times.

MOURNING GOODS.—WE HAVE NOW A LARGE stock of Bombazines, Alpacas, Delaines, Barages, Silks, Canton Crapes, Grenadines, Tissues, Lawns, Prints, Ginghams, and every other article in the MOURNING line, which we are selling at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!—WE WILL OPEN this morning a new lot of Ladies' Paris Made Kid Gloves, which we will sell at great bargains. Our store will be open and ready for business at 8 o'clock A. M.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

Whatever time's sickle is sprinkling,
Can be darkened in a twinkling
BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF CHRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye, which contains no caustic, does not stain the skin, is odorous, and imparts a matchless black or brown. Manufactured, sold, and applied at *No. 6 Astor House.*

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADdition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
No. 7 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODIONS,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Free and Gratuitous Missionary Services.—Rev. Dr. WILKES, of Montreal, will deliver a Gratuitous Lecture on the Reconstruction of the French Government, before the New-York Ladies' Association, in aid of the Female Orphan Asylum, in Second st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., in the Church of the Puritans (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S,) Union-square. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. On the afternoon of the same day, Dr. WILKES will preach in Rev. Dr. BETHUNE'S Church, in Brooklyn, when he will preside the same cause.

☞ Sabbath Evenings in Stuyvesant-street Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth st.—Rev. WILLIAM HENRY GREEN, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., will preach the 445th of the series of discourses—instituted by the young men of this Church—on next SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) commencing at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. WARDROPER, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ Young's Connecticut Mission Society.—FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Fourth Anniversary of this Society will be held in the Olive Branch Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery-sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, 15th inst. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. D. GILLETTE and Messrs P. ODELL, Esq., singing of original hymns by the Sunday School children. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

☞ Rev. Mr. Sarna, a converted Jew, will preach in the City Academy Rooms, corner of Joralemon and Court-sts., South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock—entrance on Jorelemon-st. Immediately after preaching, and in the same room, there will be a meeting of Jews who may be desirous of building up an Associate Presbyterian Congregation in this place.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock in the Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Essay by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY. Subject—Christian Courtesy. All the young men of New-York and vicinity are cordially invited to attend. JOHN T. CORRETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ Twentieth-street Congregational Church, corner of Seventh-av.—Rev. Dr. BACON will preach in the Lecture Room, Rev. J. CHAMBERLAIN in the MORNING at 10½ and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, on SUNDAY, 15th inst. Special services on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 17th, 18th and 19th inst. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—Rev. H. MASTICON will preach, as usual, at Continental Hall, corner of 54th-st. and 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning Subject—"The Resurrection Body." In the evening we will say How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?"—1 Cor. xv., 35.

☞ North Eighth-street Presbyterian Church, near Wallabout, Williamsburg.—Rev. Dr. FINLAY will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ P. M. Services by A. H. WARNER, of New-York, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Evening Discourse—*Archbishop Usher, The Reformation and the Persecution in Ireland.*

☞ York-street M. E. Church, Corner of Gold-street, Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. BUTTERFIELD, now on a visit to this country from Japan, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon in behalf of the Brooklyn City Bible Society.

☞ The Nations are Angry and Thy Wrath is Come.—Rev. Dr. S. S. SCHMUCKER will preach, for the times, on SUNDAY, April 15, at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., *On the Subversion of Christ's Speedy Coming.* In the morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 3, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ The First Pastoral Sermon of Rev. Geo. C. LORIMER in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, below Grand-st., will be delivered on SABBATH MORNING NEXT, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching the Word will be the subject; and in the evening he will preach on *Hearing the Word*, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick-sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESTON, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on Sanctification, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Victory of Gideon*, with his 300 men over 135,000 of the enemy, contains the elements of church prosperity.

☞ George Storrs, Editor of this Bible Examiner—Will preach in SUNDAY EVENING, at St. Luke's Hall, corner Grove and Hudson-sts., at 7½ P. M. Rev. Jonn HALL will preach at 3½ P. M., at the same place, and will expound more what Paul's earthly house was, and the house he looked for from Heaven. N. B.—Entrance on Grove-st.

☞ St. Ann's Church, Dr. Dort Mines in the New-York University TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., Rev. Dr. CROSWELL officiates in the morning. At 7½ P. M., Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK will preach to the dead-mute portion of the parish, the Rector acting as interpreter. All interested in the success of this undertaking are invited to attend.

☞ The Provisional Bishop of this Diocese will administer the holy rite of Confirmation at Zion Church, Madison-st., corner of 36th-st., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Divine service will commence at 3½ o'clock; the Bishop of Illinois will be present, and assist on the occasion.

☞ Dedication of the Third Universalist Society's Hall, Green Point, Brooklyn, Franklin-st., near the Ferry. Rev. Mr. HOPPIN, of Boston, will dedicate the house to the worship of God, and preach appropriate religious services, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, April 15. Sermon by H. B. WEED, D.D. Regular services every Sunday afternoon. Seats free.

☞ Second Reformed Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Dr. CROWE, Pastor. Services in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Medical (Public) Hall, Bond Street; in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, in the Lutheran Church, Mulberry-st., near Grand. The public are invited. Seats free.

☞ D. V.—Rev. Mr. Woodhull will preach SABBATH EVENING, April 15, in the Hall, northwest corner of Court and Sackett-sts., South Brooklyn. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. N. B.—Families who are interested in the formation of a Presbyterian Church in this part of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Advent Mission Church—Forsyth-st., between Walker and Pender-sts.—Rev. W. DANIELS will Preach three times TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Afternoon—*The Day of the Great Prophetic Empires to be revealed by the Eternal Kingdom of the Redeemer on the Restored Earth.* Seats free.

☞ The Third of a Series of Sermons on Popery and Conventual Corruptions, with a review of the Acts of the Council of Trent, will be Preached on SABBATH EVENING, April 22, in the M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. ROBINSON.

☞ Rev. Dr. Lowrie, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach in the church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Fulton-st., between Henry and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 15. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Siddons-square Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preach the annual sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society on SABBATH EVENING, 15th inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Sullivan-street M. E. Church.—The 46th of the series of Sabbath evening lectures in this Church, will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. ALLEN SPENCER. Subject—*Belshazzar's Feast.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Westminster Church, 226-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Rev. JOHN MCNAIR will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. T. G. Lowe, of North Carolina, will preach in the Method. Epis. Church, Asbury-st., near Bleecker-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Brooklyn Religious Intelligence.—Rev. W. I. BUDINGTON, Pastor elect of Clinton-av. Congregational Church, will preach before that Congregation, next SABBATH, (to-morrow,) both MORNING and AFTERNOON.

☞ Preaching by Samuel—TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Subject—*Prophecy of the Great Second Advent Movement of 1843-4, with its Results.* Seats free.

☞ Spiritualism.—P. B. RANDOLPH, medium, will lecture TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 3½ o'clock, and ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Institute. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dayton F. Reed, of New-Jersey Conference, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday, 15th instant,) MORNING and EVENING, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 7th-st., near 1st-av. Seats free.

☞ West Presbyterian Church, Canning-st.—Where will be preaching in the Church every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Prof. T. H. SKINNER, D. D.

☞ Religious Notice.—*The Lake of Fire and Second Death.*—Rev. WM. F. KING will preach on the above subject in the Universalist Church, Williamsburg, corner of 4th and Seventh-sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. T. S. Cuyler will deliver the 45th of his discourses on scripture characters, in the Market-st. Church, on East Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Ruth—a Model for Young Women.*

☞ Sabbath Evenings in Rutgers-st. Church.—Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. NATHANIEL HEWITT, D. D., of Bridgeport, Conn.—*The Sovereignty of God.*

☞ Rev. Francis M. Kip, of Fishkill, will Preach next SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

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The late Major Noah, in an article on American wit, said: "We have lately read some of the 'Scientific Lectures by Professor Julius Cæsar Hannibal,' in the New-York *Picayune*, which had the very smell of Attic salt on them.

From the New-York Daily News.

At last the English press has found something to really admire from this side. We find upon looking over our foreign files, that the inimitable Professor Julius Cæsar Hannibal, the great original darkey lecturer, is extensively copied. Some think him a black man, while others who understand the satire, praise the wit and fun contained therein. Even the London Times quotes the Professor, and commends his humor. Julius' fortune, therefore, may be considered as made.

From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.

Professor Julius Cæsar Hannibal's Lectures, which form so peculiar and attractive a feature in the New-York *Picayune*, are, we perceive, extensively copied in the English and Scotch papers. They are written with a degree of skill and humor not usual in that department of literature. The author is an unrivalled humorist in his views, and has a rare talent for catching and reproducing the comicalities of the negro character.

From the Ladies Paper, Edinburg.

It is astonishing how the satire of the Hannibal Lectures, in the New-York *Picayune*, holds out. We have read his piquant lectures for three years, and his wit, humor and originality seems truly inexhaustible. For one who has contributed so much in one line, he outdoes himself with a degree of freshness almost unsurpassable.

From Reynolds' Miscellany, London.

Professor Hannibal is a shrewd and quaint lecturer. There is something so inexpressibly humorous about his lectures that they incline us to liken them to the Yellow Plush papers. They are immeasurably superior to anything of the kind ever attempted.

From the Sunday Times.

Professor Hannibal.—The Scientific Lectures of this facetious pulpit orator, display an originality and humorous conception of the highest order.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

We do not believe that there has ever been published, as the collection of lectures that have graced the columns of the New-York *Picayune* for many weeks. Professor Julius Cæsar Hannibal beats Dow, Jr., all to nothing. As they appeared in the *Picayune*, these "Scientific Lectures" were amusing; but published altogether, in book form, in a nice, clear type, and neatly bound, they are rendered still more attractive. Every subject is treated upon by the worthy Professor in the most amusing, and we may, at the same time say, the most truthful manner. This book will create more laughter than any book that has been published for years; and while it is calculated to awaken the risible faculties into full activity, every "lecture" conveys a moral lesson. It is a funny and good book, so "pass round de master," brothers and sisters, and subscribe for a copy of "Black Diamonds." Bruder Comus will take up de collexion, ony min' dere man, be no tin sixpences, or Bradder Hardsheps won't let you hab de book. It is worth silver.

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READ THESE NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Eclectic.

This work is the production of William North, a young author, who was driven by poverty, disappointment and neglect to self-destruction, in November last, in the City of New-York. This work is an autobiography; it certainly is one which fascinates and enlists the sympathies of the reader. It abounds in dramatic power. The work is beautifully printed.

From the American and Argus.

We have heretofore spoken of the author as a man known to fame; and it is a matter of regret that he did not live to enjoy that succession to his honors which this work is calculated to give. None will read the story without a sigh for him who penned it.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

There is a sad reality connected with the author of this autobiography which makes it doubly attractive. The author, on the 14th of November, 1854, was found in his chamber a corpse; he died by his own hand. "He died not madly, but calmly, in sorrow, in disappointment and in poverty." This last work is one that will be read with eagerness. It is strangely fascinating, and the dramatic force is complete. There is much of original thought in it, and the whole narrative is intensely interesting.

From the Albany Evening Transcript.

"The Slave of the Lamp," from the facile pen of the lat William North—he who, from pecuniary embarrassments, destroyed his life in New-York, last November. Mr. North in England, before he came to this country, was recognized as an author of superior talents, and his productions met with ready sale. This, his last, is a posthumous work, and contains, besides many of the author's idiosyncracies, many finely drawn characters from real life in New-York City. It will be read, and it should be, for there is merk in it.

From the Albany Evening Atlas.

Some two years ago Mr. North came to this country, and commenced to exercise his vocation of author. He contributed to various periodicals. In *Harper's Magazine* a story from his pen appeared, entitled "The Usurer's Gift." In the *Knickerbocker*, "Blondine," "Brunette," "My Ghost," and "Man that Married his Grandmother;" and in *Graham's Magazine*, a tale entitled "The Phantom World." He wrote also for the *Whig Review* and other periodicals, and at Burton's Theatre brought out a farce called "The Automaton Man," which was successful. This work, now published posthumously, was just finished when the author terminated his life.

From the Dispatch, Baltimore.

Mr. North had established his reputation as a man of genius; and from reading passages here and there of the "Slave of the Lamp," we are satisfied it is a work of more than ordinary skill, characterized by great originality of thought, purity of language and elegance of diction, and thrillingly interesting in its descriptions. It is a kind of autobiography, and is marked by the peculiar train of feeling with which the mind of the author was imbued. Much interest has been manifested in its publication, and it will be in great demand.

From the Daily Transcript.

Mr. North was a writer of considerable talent, and had been in this country some two years only. He had published numerous books in England, and was connected with several popular periodicals at various times. His productions were highly prized. This, his last work, for pureness of style, elegance of diction, and force of thought, has seldom if ever been surpassed.

From the Cincinnati Transcript.

I have read poor North's book.—I never was so fascinated with any work in my life. I opened it after dinner, and the clock struck the hour of midnight before I laid it aside. I have finished its perusal.

From the Organ.

"The Slave of the Lamp" is an autobiography of this gifted man, and will therefore be read with much interest.

From the Argus.

This work is one of strange fascination, which will chain the reader to its pages until he has seen its very close.

From the Daily Whig, Troy.

"The Slave of the Lamp" was poor North's last work. He completed it but a few brief hours previous to his death. The volume is one of some 400 pages, and well printed. The book is of the "intense style," of course graphic in its descriptions, and its tale one of earnest feeling, deep sorrow, thoughtful, and remarkably original in its conception.

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This is another new novel by the gifted author of "Gus Howard," and surpasses, in point of ingenuity of intrigue and skillful combination, any of the writer's former efforts. It has had immense success in London, and is now issued in the United States, and suitable for all ages from three to twenty years old, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

NEW FRENCH MANTILLAS PER STEAMER ASIA.—The last modes for the season.—The latest and last novelties in silk mantillas:
Mantelets Foulé de Sone of Guipure.
do. do. et Velour.
do. do. with fringes, ruffles and other new designs.
Mantelets Motre Antique.
do. do. et Guipure.
do. do. et Velour.
do. do. with fringes, ruffles and other new trimmings, from the most celebrated houses in Paris, will be shown by J. BECK & CO., commencing MONDAY, the 9th inst., together with an immense variety of their own well known and highly appreciated manufacture, adapted to the most cultivated and refined taste, at extremely low prices.
In addition to the above, J. BECK & CO. have received several cases of white embroidered muslin and Chantilly lace mantillas in entirely new designs. Also real Guipure lace mantillas and mantelets "La Estasie," in great assortment, suitable for the more advanced season.
J. BECK & CO., Nos. 305, 196 and 708 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES, for April, 1855.
P. DEMETT & COMPANY
Announce the most fashionable colors for
A Walking Dress:
Sortout coat of brown, green or mixed Venetian cloth.
A Morning Dress:
Frock coat of vert dragon, brunne de nuit, eureka, vest Rasse.
S. B. or D. B. morning coat, of fine Bath coating, in various colored Melton or medley colors.
Afternoon Dress.
Of bronze, olive or golden brown cloth.
An Evening Dress.
Of bright grass green, brown, blue or black cloth.
Every class of customers equally favored.
No. 13 PARK-PLACE.

POTICHOMANIA—TO IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, BERLIN WOOLS, ARTICLES FOR THE NEW POTICHE WORK, BEADS, &c. &c.—The undersigned beg to acquaint their friends and the trade, that they are continually receiving the novelties in the above branches, and are enabled to offer the same to shippers at the lowest export rates. Orders accompanied by remittances or credits on London will have best and prompt attention.
QUITZOW & CO.,
No. 12 Bath-st., (Newgate-st.,) London, England.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.—We have unsold to-day $40,000 worth of elegant Ribbons, Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings. These goods having been too long on the voyage from Europe, and having now arrived too late for our usual early wholesale trade, I will offer very great inducements to wholesale purchasers. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, corner Hester-st.

DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York.—Respectability with economy should be the desire of every one, (especially in these times) and no place can be found where Clothing may be purchased that will give a person so respectable an appearance, with rigid economy, as in the above establishment. Call and see.

MATERIALS FOR MEN AND BOY'S WEAR.—3,000 yards new style superfine fancy Cassimeres, all wool, suitable for Summer wear, at 75c. per yard, cut in lengths to suit purchasers. Monday, April 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

LAVELLA CLOTHS—FOULARD SILKS—LAMES' ANCE, No. 736 Broadway, will open on Thursday, April 12, another direct invoice of Lavella Cloths, (an entirely new material for ladies' traveling dresses.) Also a large assortment of printed Foulard Silks, very cheap.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Ladies getting their fitting Dresses should procure a pair of Mrs. GAY-NOR'S celebrated and elegantly fitting French wove corsets. Her prices are only half usually charged. No. 48 Third-avenue, near 10th-st.

BOMBAZINES.—C. F

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence, containing 10 acres of land, with a new and commodious two-story house, with 10 rooms, and all the necessary outbuildings, in complete order, situated on the Hempstead Plains, 16 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from the Hempstead Station, on the Long Island Railroad. Apply to JOHN H. HICKS, on the premises, or at 40 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The subscriber offers for sale or to let his country residence, situated on the Hempstead Plains, 16 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from the Hempstead Station, on the Long Island Railroad. The house contains 10 rooms, and all the necessary outbuildings, in complete order. Apply to JOHN H. HICKS, on the premises, or at 40 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new three-story brick houses, No. 17 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to SUYDAM, DAVISON & SUMNER, No. 61 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two three-story brick houses, Nos. 9 and 11 Jones-st., between Bleecker and Bedford-sts. Apply to JOHN E. KELSO, No. 61 Wall-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick dwelling, No. 11 Jones-st., between Bleecker and Bedford-sts. Apply to JOHN E. KELSO, No. 61 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—On Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Apply to JOSEPH MORGAN, No. 16 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two three-story brick houses, situated at 313 and 315 Hudson-st. Apply to JOHN E. KELSO, No. 61 Wall-st.

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BY R. M. HEALY, Auctioneer.

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Dr. B. BRANDRETH—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with a severe cough for the last two years, which has resisted the skill of the most eminent physicians. I have taken two bottles of your PECTORAL SYRUP, and am now entirely relieved. I have recommended it to many others, who have used it with the same success. I am now prepared to say that it is the best medicine for coughs, colds, and consumption, ever offered to the public.—Yours truly, ELIZA ANN GRAY.

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